Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 4, 1845.** **NUMBER 203.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LEROY SPRINGS

RES PETFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.
Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--F

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.
April 11 1843 ::::F

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair. The subscriber will also repair for the public, and on cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to fit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845 95-1y

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug Store. Cases committed to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
UNION COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
February Term, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others, vs. Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication should be make for six weeks in the "Meck,enburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Conrt of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. D. M'CAULEY, C. M. E.
Feb. I5, 1845. 99-6w

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection*.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.
Dec. 5, 1844. 90-F.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.
Dec. 30, 1843. 41--F

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59- F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::F.

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F
December 9, 1843.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

William E. Gill *vs.* George W. Gill, and others.
In Equity, Lancaster Dist. S. C.
Partition—Estate of Lewis Gill deceased.

BY virtue of the decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will sell at Lancaster C. H. on the 1st Monday, the 7th day of April next, the following real Estate belonging to Lewis Gill, deceased.

THAT VALUABLE PUBLIC HOUSE

in the Village of Lancaster known as the GLOBE HOTEL, AND STORE HOUSE adjoining, fronting the Court House, and bounded north by lot of Minor Clinton, East by White street, and south by Dunlap street. Upon this Lot is situated the necessary improvements for a public House, and the whole premises are in good repair.

ALSO; ONE SQUARE OF LAND

in the rear of the Hotel, bounded North by Meeting street, West by White street, South by Dunlap street, and East by Market street.

ALSO; ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing 200 Acres, more or less, on both sides of Cane Creek, bounded by lands of James P. Crockett, D. H. Cantzon, Jos. A. Cunningham and Dixon Barnes.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT,

containing 170 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Barnes, J. M. Crockett and Estate of Isaac Stewart.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND,

on the waters of Bear Creek, containing 125 Acres more or less, bounded by Lands of Mrs. McDow, A. Mayer, and others. This is all woodland, and near the village, and in the Gold region

Terms—a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years in equal annual Instalments, (except costs of partition which will be cash.) The purchaser giving bond and good security, with interest, and a mortgage.

JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, C. E. L. D.
Com'rs. Office, Mar. 10, 1845. 201-ts
Printers fee $7

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.
March 21, 1845.

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 F

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.

T. F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 F

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.

R. G. ALLISON.
March 7, 1845 96:-:tac.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 F

POETRY.

I'LL THINK OF THEE—SONNET.

I'll think of thee when morning bright and fair
Peeps from her couch beyond the eastern main;
When trees and plants their glittering liveries wear,
And birds attune their joyful notes again.
I'll think of thee when noontide's dazzling rays
Along the land have shed their lustre bright;
When bounteous earth the toil of man repays,
And nature smiles and gladdens at the sight.
I'll think of thee when eve, with love serene,
Sighs to the parting sun a soft adieu;
When sounds of mirth float o'er the village green,
And slowly fade all objects from the view:
Then through night's gloom my vision'd soul shall see
My bosom queen—then, then I'll think of thee.

Miscellany.

BARNEY OXMAN AND THE EVIL ONE.
BY SAMUEL SLICK.

There lived an old woman, some years ago, at Musquash Creek, in South Carolina, that had a large fortin', and an only darter. She was a widder, a miser, and a Dunker. She was very good, and very cross, as many righteous folks are, and had a loose tongue and a tight puss of her own. All the men that looked at her daughter she thought had an eye to her money, and she warn't far out o' the the way nother, for it seems as if beauty and money was too much to go together in a general way.—Rich gals and handsome gals are seldom good for nothin' else but their cash or their looks. Pears and peaches aint often found on the same tree, I tell you. She lived all alone a'most, with nobody but her darter and her in the house, and some old nigger slaves in a hut near at hand, and she need no company she could help. The only place they went to in a gineral way, was meetin', and Jerusha never missed that, for it was the only chance she had sometimes to get out alone.

Barney Oxman had a most beautiful voice, and always went there too, to sing along with the gals, and Barney, hearin' of the fortin' of Miss Rushy, made up to her as fierce as possible, and sung so sweet, and talked so sweet, and kissed so sweet, that he soon stood number one with the heiress. But then he didn't often get a chance to walk home with her, and when he did, she darsn't let him come in for fear of the old woman: but Barney warn't to be put off that way long. When a gal is in one pastur', and a lover in another, it's a high fence they can't get over, that's a fact.

"I tell you what," sais Barney, "sit up alone in the keepin' room, Rushy dear, arter old mother has gone to bed, put out the light, and I'll slide down on the rope from the trap door on the roof. Tell her you are exercised in your mind, and want to meditate alone, as the words you have heard this day have reached your heart."

Jerusha was frightened to death a'most, but what won't a woman do when a lover is in the way. So that very night she told the old woman she was exercised in her mind, and would wrastle with the spirit.

"Do, dear," sais her mother, "and you won't think of the vanities of dress, and idle company, no more. You see I have given them all up since I made profession, and never so much as speak of them now, no, nor even think of 'em."

Well, the house was a flat-roofed house, and had a trap door in the ceilin' over the keepin' room, and there was a crane on the roof with a rope to it, to pull things up to spread out to dry there. As soon as the lights were all out, and Barney thought the old woman was asleep, he crawls up on the house, opens the trap door, and lets himself down by the rope, and him and Jerusha sat down into the hearth in the chimney corner courtin', or as they call it in them diggins "sniffin' ashes." When daylight began to show, he went up the rope hand over hand, hauled it up arter him, closed to the trap door, and made himself scarce.

Well, all this went on as slick as could be for awhile, but the old woman seed that her daughter looked pale, and as if she hadn't had sleep enough, and there was no gettin' of her up in the mornin'; and when she did, she was yawkin' and gapin', and so dull she hadn't a word to say.

She got very uneasy about it at last, and used to get up in the night sometimes, and call her darter, and make her go off to bed; and once or twice came plaguy near catching them. So what does Barney do, but takes two niggers with him when he goes arter that, and leaves them on the roof and fastens a large basket to the rope, and tells them if they feel the rope pulled to hoist away for dear life, but not to speak a word for the world. Well, one night the old woman came to the door as usual, and sais:

"Jerusha," sais she, "what on airth ails you, to make you sit up all night that way; do come to bed, that's a dear."

"Presently, marm," sais she, "I am wrastling with the evil one, now; I'll come presently."

"Dear, dear," sais she, "you have wrastled long enough with him to have throwed him by this time. If you can't throw him now, give it up, or he may throw you."

"Presently, marm," sais her darter.

"It's always the same tune," sais her mother, going off grumbling; "it's always presently, presently; what has got into the gal to act so. Oh, dear! what a pertracted time she has on it. She has been sorely exercised, poor girl."

As soon as she had gone, Barney larfed so he had to put his arm round her waist to steady him on the bench, in a way that didn't look onlike rompin', and when he went to whisper, he larfed so he did nothin' but touch her cheek with his lips, in a way that looked plaguily like kissing, and felt like it too, and she pulled to get away, and they had a'most reg'lar wrastle as they set on the bench, when, as luck would have it, over went the bench, and down went both on 'em on the floor with an awful smash, and in bounced the old woman.

"Which is uppermost?" sais she; "have you throw'd Satan, or has Satan throw'd you? Speak, Rushy; speak, dear; whose throw'd?"

'I have throw'd him,' sais her darter; 'and I hope I have broke his neck, he acted so.'

'Come to bed, then,' sais she, 'darling, and be thankful; say a prayer backward, and'——

Jist then the old woman was seized round the waist, hoisted through the trap door to the roof, and from there to the top of the crane, where the basket stopped, and the first thing she know'd, she was away up ever so far in the air, swingin' in a large basket, and no soul near her.

Barney and his niggers cut stick double quick, crept into the bushes, and went all round to the road in front of the house, just as day was breakin'. The old woman was then singin' out for dear life, kickin', and squealin', and cryin', and prayin', all in one, properly frightened. Down runs Barney as hard as he could clip, lookin' as innocent as if he'd never heerd nothin' of it, and pretendin' to be horrid frightened, offers his services, climbs up, releases the old woman, and gets blessed and thanked, and thanked and blessed, till he was tired of it.

'Oh' says the old woman, 'Mr. Oxman, the moment Jerusha throwed the evil one, the house shook like an earthquake, and as I entered the room he seized me, put me into his basket, and flew off with me. Oh, I shall never forget his fiery eye-balls, and the horrid smell of brimstone he had!'

'Had he a cloven foot and a long tail?' sais Barney.

'I couldn't see in the dark,' sais she, 'but his claws were awful sharp; oh, how they dug into my ribs!—It e'en a'most took the flesh off,—oh, dear!—Lord have mercy on us! I hope he is laid in the Red Sea, now.'

'I tell you what it is, Aunty,' sais Barney, 'that's an awful story; keep it secret, for your life;—folks might say the house was harnted—that you was possessed, that Jerushy was in league with the evil one. Don't so much as lisp a syllable of it to a livin' sinner breathin'; keep the secret and I will help you.'

The hint took; the old woman had no wish to be burnt or drown'd for a witch, *and the moment a feller has a woman's secret, he is that woman's master.* He was invited there, stayed there, and married there; but the old woman never know'd who 'The Evil One' was, and always thought till her dyin' day it was Old Scratch himself. After her death they didn't keep it secret no longer; and many a good laugh has there been at the story of Barney Oxman and the Evil One.

[Reported for the Republican & Argus.]

AN OBSTREPEROUS PARTY.

A few nights since, a party of about ten was arrested and taken to the watch-house, charged by the "guardians of the night" with disturbing the peace of the city. Being disposed to treat them leniently, as this was the first offence of several, they had a hearing immediately before a Justice, which resulted in eliciting the following facts of the case, as detailed by different members of the party in "limbo."

"What is your name?" asked the Justice of a burly and good-natured looking Dutchman of the party.

"I ishn't got any names, 'Squire; I'sh a 'Native.'"

"Well, we'll find you one;—what were you doing to make such a noise and riot at this late hour of the night?"

"Why you see, I wash down dere by der market house, and we all goes in a tavern, and dat Irishman says, 'we'll all play something for ten drinks,' and dey all says yes, and I 'ish agreed too. Den Pat says 'we'll tries the landlord's game,' and we all sits down in one long row, and dey places me near side to de landlord, and Pat begins and says, 'Ten glasses here, landlord,' and der next one, and der next, and der toder one, all says it till it comes to my turn, and den I says, 'Ten glasses here, landlord,' and he says, Yesh, sir,' and up he jumps and gets 'em, and den I sees how dey takes me in, mine Got;—cause I calls for ten glassess and hit de landlord on de shoulder as I does so, I has got to pay for dem! But I tells dem, "I be d——d if I does any such thing,' and den dey tries to make me do so, and we has a fight, and if der watchman hadn't comes in so soon ash him does, I would whip'd der whole of dem der d—n swindlers."

"That's you story, is it,—let's hear some other sides of the question; how was it, Pat?" said the Justice addressing the Irishman.

"Why, 'Squire, old 'yaw-yaw' there hasn't tould the laste bit of truth, at all; we played a fair game as any gentlemen could play, and when the Dutchman was put into ten drinks, he wanted to back out, and I and the rest of the gentlemen here present, very civilly tould him that he had to pay for 'em like a trump, or be Jasus, we would bate him within a pig's whistle of purgatory, the spalpeen; and then sure, what does he do, but say like a bloody blackguard, as he is—that he would whip the whole of us, just by the way of amusement, and the murdering tory pulls out a pistol, but he didn't frighten me, for never say you are whipped boys, says I till you can't help yourselves. Then 'Squire, I merely picked up a small bit of a stick of wood, for the need of a shillalah, and be the powers, I cracked the spalpeen's pate till he hollered 'murder' most beautiful, when bad luck to these 'Charleys,' they comes in and brakes up all our intertainment. That's all the truth of the matter, 'Squire, if you won't belave his story, at all."

"Well, and what have you to say about it, *sir?*" asked the Justice of another of the party, an Englishman.

"I h'aint got much to say, yer 'onor, more than 'as already been told you. I thought the game was a fair one, but didn't approve h'of forcing by any 'arsh or h'extravagant means, the payment of the bet. My 'honest friend, Pat, there, thought h'otherwise, and h'endeavored to 'inder the German from leaving the 'ouse, without treating, and so, your 'onor, by being in bad company, although h'intirely hinnocent, and 'ere much against my will."

"Be the son of my mother, if you'll only go out doors, I'll larn you to keep in good company, you murthering villain, drink off of gentlemen and blackguard them afterwards," retorted Pat, quite indignant at the allusion of "bad company."

"I want to know the trouth of this affair, so what have you to say about it? how was it?" ask-

ed the 'Squire of a quaint, demure looking individual of the party.

"Well, I reckon, 'Squire I kin tell you the whul truth of it, if you du want to know it, I guess Jonathan Coffin never told a lie, and you may depend, on what I tell you. You see 'Squire, human natur, is human natur, all the world over, and so I used to tell dad when I was to hum; you see dad had an old bull——"

'I don't want to hear any thing about your father; tell what you know of this affair, sir.'

'Oh, well now, you need'nt be so snappy, I all ways begin at the beginning of any thing. So I tell you our dad's old bull used to run arter the gals which was all natural, cause the he's will run arter the——'

'Are you a natural fool, sir?—about this affair I want to know—nothing else.'

'Well now, I reckon you are in a pucker, and I guess I aint a natural fool neither, or sensible men would be tarnation scarce, I can tell you.'

'Can you tell what you know of this matter, or can you not?'

'Heaven and airth! how wild you look; have you got the bots, or any other dangerous complaint 'Squire 'cause I am said to be the best Thompsonjan doctor in our party.'

'Make the idiot stand aside, and let's hear a man with some sense.'

'Crackee! what a passion you're in; you wont hear the truth when its told to you.'

'Silence, sir; well, can you tell anything of this matter?' asked the justice, rather sharply of a little shabbily dressed man.

'Well, 'Squire, we were only playing the Landlord's game,' and the German was beat, and 'refused to pay for the ten glasses, and some how or other they got from words to blows, and a general sort of a fight took place, in which I was not engaged, but got out of the way.'

'Faith and you may say that, for I saw you on top of the stove, and it hot too; lifting up one foot when it burnt, and putting down another.'

'Well, watchman, what saw you of this riot?'

'I was on my ward, and heard somebody crying 'murder,' when I ran in, and saw this Irishman beating the German, with a pretty large stick of wood, who was hollowing 'murder' very lustily.'

'Be the powers, and he did holler most beautifully, you may say that with a clear conscience,' chimed in Pat.

'And I guess I was trying to keep the peace,' said Jonathan.'

'No sir,' said the watchman, 'you were standing on a chair, crying to first one and the other to 'go it,' and 'stick it to him,' instead of keeping the peace.'

'Well, I reckon, that was the very way to do it, I knows human natur too well, for when one or the tother got whipped, of course the spree would soon be over, and I was only urging one to whip the other as quick as possible,' answered Jonathan.

'It appears you got the worst of the bargain,' said the 'Squire, speaking to the German, who stood silently looking on.

'Mine Got! didnt I git more than I ought to; mine poor head, all blue, all black all over, wid der blows from dat goot for d—n Paddy.'

'Never mind, stranger, I'm a doctor, and I'll prescribe for you. Just take—let's see—I guess, about two cups full of——.' Before Jonathan could finish the sentence he was interrupted by the Englishman, who observed,

'That severe bruises should not be h'entrusted to h'ignorant and unskilful 'ands.'

What might have been the upshot of this remark, do not know, for Jonathan as quick as thought stripped off his jacket, when he was seized by a watchman who requested him to put it on again, which he did very reluctantly, vowing he would give him a sound thrashing, whenever he caught the cowardly Englishman.

After some considerable time spent in endeavoring to find out who was the actual aggressors, the justice discharged the whole party, they having made the matter up among themselves in a satisfactory manner to each other.

Jonathan, before he went out, came 'round, and looking the Justice in the face, said—

'I guess, Squire, you don't know law enough for these chaps, if they be 'natural fools;' but as I have got plenty of time, I'll just tell, (if you want to hear it,) the story of dad's old bull, 'cause it are a most laughable affair, and as you are tolerable 'pussey,' why I'd advise you to tie your hankerchief 'round your bread-basket 'for I commence.'

Being informed that his room was more agreeable than his company, he absquatulated, whistling as he went out, 'Yankee Doodle,' with the greatest air imaginable.

The shadow of an Ass.—The Greeks had a proverb which ran thus: "To dispute on the shadow of an ass." This took rise from an anecdote which Demosthenese is said to have related to the Athenians, to excite their attention during his defence of a criminal, which was being but inattentively listened to. "A traveller" he said, "once went from Athens to Megara, on a hired ass. It happened to be the time of the dog-days, and at noon. He was much exposed to the unmitigated heat of the sun; and not finding so much as a bush under which to take shelter, he bethought himself to descend from the ass, and seat himself under its shadow. The owner of the donkey, who accompanied him, objected to this, declaring to him that when he let the animal, the use of its shadow was not included in the bargain. The dispute at last grew so warm, that it came to blows; and finally gave rise to an action at law." After having said so much, Demosthenese continued the defence of his client; but the auditors whose curiosity he had piqued, were extremely anxious to know how the judges decided on so singular a cause. Upon this, the orator commented severely on their childish injustice, in devouring with attention, a paltry story about an ass's shadow, while they turned a deaf ear to a cause in which the life of a human being was involved. From that day, when a man showed a preference for discussing small and contemptible subjects, to great and important ones, he was said "to dispute on the shadow of an ass."

A Roaring Orator.—"Mr. President, I shall not remain silent, sir, while I have a voice that is not dumb in this assembly. The gentleman, sir, cannot expostulate this matter to any future time that is more suitable than now. He may talk, sir, of the Hercu'aneum revolutions, where republics are hurled into arctic regions, and the works of centurions refrigated to ashes—but, sir, we can tell him, indefatigably, that the consequences therefrom multiplied subterraneously by the everlasting principles contended for thereby, can no more shake this resolution than can the roar of Niagary rejuvenate around these walls, or the midnight tempest conflagrate the marble statue into ice. That's just what I told them."

☞ "Squire," said a wag, entering a magistrate's office, "I have an account which I wish settled; will you attend to it for me?" "Certainly, sir. What is it?" "It is my cash account—thirty dollars short—wish you'd collect the ballance for me."

POLITICS.

From the Richmond Enquirer

BRITISH INTRIGUES.

The following letter, from a gentleman of intelligence and high standing, has given us no little uneasiness as to the stand which Texas may take upon the terms of admission tendered her by the United States. Most deeply do we regret to hear that Houston, the gallant victor at San Jacinto, is now "heading the English party" and tarnishing his laurels by such an affiliation. Has he lost all sympathy for the free institutions and noble associations of his native land, and is he, from rampant ambition, or some other sinister motive, about to destroy his fair fame, by turning his back upon his native and his adopted country, and surrendering the "Lone Star" to the intrigues and cupidity of Great Britain? What a short-sighted policy does he pursue, if he hopes, by such a suicidal course, to push forward his own schemes of aggrandizement! Let him but take a retrospective glance at the grasping policy of the Ocean Queen in all past time. She may, for a time, flatter the hopes and the vanity of Texas, by the plausible show of "independence," and its consequent blessings; but a few years will demonstrate the treacherous nature of British professions. When the public mind is flattered by rich promises, and, in the security of apparant prosperity, is blinded to the machinations of the wily mistress of diplomacy, England will stealthily introduce her subtile poison and her faithful agents into every corner of Texas, and by her intrigues and bribes and imported voters, will subject the country to her cunning policy, and reduce the people to the vilest subserviency. With her anaconda coils of treachery and artifice, she will enfold the young Southern Giant, and, when the proper season arrives, will crush the last vestige of liberty and national pride. The "Lone Star" will be lost from the grand constellation of independent nations; her glorious struggle with Mexico tyranny will be shrouded in oblivion, and her noble origin and valiant deeds, will be forgotten, in the disgraceful events of being merged, as an humble and oppressed colony, in the overshadowing power of Great Britain. Is not this a true outline of what will necessarily ensue upon the success of the machinations of the "English party?" We appeal to Houston, not to sacrifice his own reputation, and the destinies of Texas, so gallantly rescued by his courage from Mexican oppression, to the still more fatal, though more insidious and cunning, tyranny of British diplomacy. We appeal to the people of Texas, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," to stand up for themselves, and hurl back upon Great Britain the insult which she offers to *American born* freemen. Upon the present experiment much depends. The grand question is to be decided, whether the gold and cunning of Great Britain are to be succeeded in spreading her indefinite dominion over the American continent, and gradually break in upon the sovereignty and safety of the States of the Union. What American can think of the fatal consequences of such an event, and not feel his blood boil with indignation? And yet the Richmond Whig "*ardently* hopes" that the annexation of Texas will be defeated by her own opposition, stirred up, as it appears, by British agents!

But admit that Texas is not enslaved by England, (a most unnatural supposition, in view of the glaring facts of her past history,) and continues an independent nation, who can rationally doubt the withering influence of that condition of affairs upon the welfare of the *United States?* It will be to [illegible] Treaty, by which the agricultural products of the latter, her cotton, sugar, indigo, and perhaps tobacco, will be introduced into England free of duty; and in return, the manufactured goods of England will be brought into Texas also without duty — Can there be a reasonable doubt, that with these facts in view—and also the further fact, that smuggling will be successfully and fully carried on along our South Western frontier—a deadly blow will be given to our agricultural and industrial pursuits—the products of our soil will become drugs in the market—and the work shops of our manufacturers cease their hum of business? Mr. Lyons, in his speech at "the little clique" meeting on Wednesday night, pourtrayed all these consequences in an eloquent and logical manner. We hope he will excuse our "insidious and treacherous praise"—(see Richmond Whig of last year, *passim*)—when we add, that he placed in the clearest light the constitutionality of annexation by joint resolution of Congress.

Does it then become us, under the threatening aspect of affairs, to lie upon our oars and let the poison of British intrigue be infused into the heart of Texas, without the slightest objection on our part? Is it proper that we should, without remonstrance, allow Great Britain to defeat a measure which has been solemnly sanctioned by an American Congress, and with which the best destinies of the nation are wrapped up? Some days since we ventured to throw out a few respectful suggestions to the President and Secretary of State on this subject. We advised, if there was no constitutional objection, the appointment of a new commissioner, who should carry the latest wishes of our Government, and should assist Major Donelson in urging and persuading the Government of Texas to accept our offer. Much good might be done by such a mission in explaining the views of our Government and our people, in setting forth the advantages to Texas of accepting the terms of admission specified in the joint resolution and looking to the justice and liberality of the United States in adjusting, hereafter, many questions of interest to Texas. We beg leave, again, respectfully to renew the suggestions, and invite the attention of the President to the new light furnished by the following letter:

"*Gentlemen:* Letters received by this evening's mail, direct from Texas, and from those *fully* acquainted with the state of things there, leave not the least doubt, that an extraordinary struggle is going on in Texas, between the friends of annexation and the English party, headed by General Houston. Every possible inducement is held out by the English Minister and Agents, to the people of Texas, to reject the proffered terms. Magnificent offers are made, a reaction has taken place, and I feel warranted in saying that the issue is *doubtful.* I trust the President will heed your suggestion, or we may yet lose the country; and, if lost *now*, it will be lost forever. Mark it!"

The New Orleans papers contain no important news on this interesting question. We cut the following from the New Orleans Republican of yesterday week:

"We understand that Maj. Donelson, our Charge d'Affaires to Texas, will sail in the next packet for Galveston, by which time he supposes that the instructions, said to have been forwarded to him by the way of Nashville, will have arrived.

"We trust that the bill which has passed our Congress, in regard to annexation, will be ratified by the people of Texas; and that the inferences to the contrary, derived from the tone of some of the newspaper publications in that Republic, will prove to be unfounded. If injustice has been done to Texas by the provisions of the bill, so far as they relate to the cession of her public property, salt lakes, minerals, &c., we have but little doubt that her citizens had much rather rely on the future legislation of the United States to restore what is proper and right, than hazard the loss of the measure by further delay. In no event can we anticipate that the advantages of union with us can be thrown away, in order to embrace an alliance with Great Britain, whose fixed policy is now declared to be the abolition of slavery, and whose interests, in other respects, will turn out to be adverse to those of Texas."

The Democrats, thus far, have nobly done their duty towards completing this grand acquisition.—But circumstances may yet arise which will require all their energy and zeal. It is, therefore, highly important, that every effort be made to elect a Democratic Legislature this Spring, and to secure a *Texas* United States Senator next Winter. Let not our own dissensions, or lukewarmness, throw the State into the hands of the Whigs, and "glut the vengeance" of the Richmond Whig and J. M. Botts, the rabid enemies of Texas Annexation

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From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A Bad System.—We have said that in the manufacturing corporations of New England, more of the profits are received by capital, and less by labor, than in the manufacturing establishments of England and Scotland. This will probably be denied by the corporators, and to contradict it they will probably refer to the dividends on their stock, and to the comparative wages of labor in the two countries. But we have a word to offer upon these dividends, for the purpose of showing that they are deceptive as a criterion of the profits accruing to capital. The dividend upon the stock of the cotton and woollen mills of Lowell and other manufacturing towns of New England, are not the whole receipts of capital. Large sums are paid from the receipts of each, to various officers, and to commission merchants. A corporation is founded or purchased by some half dozen of wealthy merchants or other capitalists. One is a commission merchant and must sell all the "goods" from it that are sold in Boston. Another stockholder has a son, a lawyer, who receives a salary of four or five thousand dollars as treasurer of the corporation. Another makes a son an agent for purchasing supplies; another requires for a son, or son-in law, or nephew, a superintendency within the mill. And thus various offices, with high salaries, are distributed among the families of the stockholders or at least the directors. And thus each of these companies is a close corporation, giving profits to the stockholders under the name of dividends, and profits to their families under the name of salaries. Even England itself, the very hotbed of oligarchies, may challenge a parallel to this rotten borough system. Who can deny that these salaries and commissions should be transferred from the account of expenses, where they are placed to that of profits on capital? This system is not found in the British manufactories; and for this and other reasons, they pay six tenths of their proceeds to labor and four tenths to capital, while those of New England pay four tenths only to labor and six tenths to capital.

A delusion very industriously propagated by the manufacturing corporations, is that American laborers receive higher wages than English. American laborers pay less from their wages than English, in taxation upon the necessaries and comforts of life. But we deny that they receive more money for a given amount of labor, upon a comparison of the national prices of labor in the two countries. The following facts will throw some light upon this.

A few years since, a girl in a cotton factory of New England would earn about two dollars and three quarters weekly, in attending two looms. The proprietors then offered fifty cents more weekly, for attendance on an additional loom, and finally another half dollar for attendance on a fourth loom. Thus they earned $2,75 weekly for a certain amount of work, and only $3,75 for double of that amount, the increase of work being one hundred per centum, and the increase of wages only about thirty-six per centum. The English manufacturers, learning that the amount of work was doubled in American mills attempted the same, and offered to weavers on two looms an increase of fifty per centum for an additional loom, and afterwards double wages for four looms, amounting to twenty two shillings sterling weekly. This sum, at $4,80 to the pound sterling, its exchangeable value in Federal money, is $5,28, or more than the weekly wages of an American for the same work by fourteen per centum.

But this fact shows, not only that English wages are higher than American, but that American wages do not increase in proportion to increase of work. Does not this indicate a rapid tendency to the social condition of England, where labor starves while capital riots in wealth? If the work be doubled, the profits of capital must be more than doubled, as the expenses of the duplication are far less that those of the first portion. But besides this increase of work without adequate payment, the American mill owners require more hours of work than the English. The latter are restrained by laws, rendered necessary by the abuses of the factory system. The former are not, but are governed only by their contracts with laborers, and hence require as many hours of work in twenty-four as they can compel laborers to perform. In some American mills, fifteen minutes only are allowed for dinner; and to save time in passing from the mills to the boarding houses, some manufacturers talk of placing the boarding houses or dining-rooms of the laborers under the same roof with the mills. The destructive influences of such systems on physical nature will be quite as great in our country as in England, where they have been deplorable, and have required legislative interposition.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Whig) thus speaks of the new Secretary:

"I am inclined to come to the conclusion, after all, that Mr. Bancroft means to turn in something of a river into the Augen stable of the Navy Department and sweep away many of the abuses which have grown offensive there to the public nostrils. The sentiments which he avows in private conversations indicate that he has some idea of the Herculean labor before him, and the nerve to undertake it. His predecessor, Mr. Henshaw, began the work, but unfortunately, he did so before he was confirmed, and, of course, arrayed all the parties interested to sustain the present abuses against him, to prevent his confirmation. Mr. Bancroft is beyond the reach of such hostility, being firmly seated in his power for four years. He is a friend of progress, and an advocate of reform; and he has now a fine opportunity for raising the character of the Department, and making it conform to the spirit of the present, rather than, as heretofore, to a past age."

General Saunders.—The Richmond Compiler says, somewhat ill-naturedly, that General Saunders "has got enough of Washington, doubtless, for the present." That paper is mistaken. General Saunders has no heart-burnings about what has transpired at Washington, neither does he belong to that school of politicians who believe that the places of Government were created for their particular benefit. He is too good a Democrat, and too far removed from the corrupting influences of Whiggery, for that. We guess, whatever the Compiler may think, that the Whigs "*got enough*" of General Saunders during the late campaign.

Raleigh Standard.

Pirates.—The schooner Louisiana, at New York from Aux Cayes, reports, that when off the west end of St. Domingo, on the 26th ult. she was fired into by a piratical schooner, which displayed the Haytien flag, and also a black one. She fired once with ball and twice without.

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The news received last night from Texas is rather of an unpleasant character, it must be admitted. We have neither space nor time at the moment to make those remarks which suggest themselves upon the unexpected tone of the Texas press regarding the annexation resolutions. We trust, however, that much of the hostility evinced against these resolutions by the papers of Texas will disappear upon the arrival of the intelligence of their final passage in their present form. We believe further, that the opinions and views they express, if persevered in, will not find the countenance or support of the Texian people.

From the New Orleans Republican.

TEXAS.—Papers from Galveston to the 18th inst., and from Washington (the capitol) to the 1st inst., have reached us by the steamship New York. It appears that some of the Texians are not at all pleased with the terms of annexation contained in the resolutions just passed. They look at the same measure as a one-sided affair altogether, and that they would be sadly shorn by their *big* sister republic, in their acquiescing in the sacrifice of their customs, dues, public property, &c. &c. as the price of their admission into the Union. The "National Register" is really savage at "the actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy" into which these resolutions, as it states, would plunge the Texan nation. The "Register," however, is the organ of the anti-annexationists, who are but an insignificant fraction of the people.

The "Galveston News" still advocates the cause of annexation.

The general appropriation act of the last Congress authorizes the payment of $137,340, which seems to be nearly the whole amount of the annual charge of the republic.

The export of provisions is becoming a leading feature in the commerce of Texas.

From the Register.

If the people of Texas choose to revolutionize their government, and institute some new and different republican organization, they may do so without the leave of a foreign government "first had and obtained." But the United States have acknowledged our title to be recognised as an independent nation, both *de facto* and *de jure*. Should we adopt the course designated by their resolutions, we at once lose the benefit af that acknowledgement.—We pass into a state of imbecile and hopeless dependence upon that power—to be annexed?—certainly never until their aspiring partizans shall cease to need the material we now furnish them for the manufacture of political capital. Our relations with other governments dissolved, and our own nationality renounced, the United States may consent to hold, as they shall have consented to place us in a state of penultimate but unaccomplished annexation!

But even this consent of the American Congress, meagre and valueless as it is to the people of Texas, but for which we are required to give to the United States a lien upon our country's sovereignty—this worthless consent, as if begrudged to Texas, is eked out to her at a miser's usury, and is shackled with what lawyers call "conditions precedent."—Passing by the required sacrifice of our right to add just the boundaries of our territory, the consent of that Congress even once more to entertain the Texas question is coupled with the cold assurance, that if we are ever admitted into the Union at all, we must cede to the United States, "all our mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, all our public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence." We must also yield up our revenue and our capacity to raise one; which single item, under the financial regulations of our fostering stepmother, would bring into her treasury at least three hundred dollars per annum; for which we have her kind permission to retain our public debt, and keep our public domain; subject, however, to the payment of the debt, and circumscribed within such limits as she may hereafter be pleased to assign to our territory in the exercise of her characteristic and far stretching diplomacy, which once reached even to the Western Banks of the Sabine! We must, moreover, truckle to her pet abolitionists, by obligating ourselves to prohibit slavery north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, known as the Missouri compromise line.

We have always been a warm and hearty advocate for the cause of annexation; but never did we dream that the approval of the people of Texas would be required to a proposition so absurd—so degrading as the one propounded by this resolution. Our space does not now admit of further detail.—Suffice it that we contrast our present elevated position as a people, secure in the respect and amity of the great, enlightened nations of the earth; secure in the enjoyment of peace, and in the *speedy acquisition of acknowledged independence;* secure in the wealth which the commerce of Europe is about to pour into our lap, and in the increasing value of our lands arising from extended occupation, and the investment of foreign capital; secure of becoming "*the most favored*" by those powerful and wealthy sovereignties, whom both interest and policy impel to cherish our prosperity and growth, that their markets may be supplied with our staples; and secure that the increase of commerce will speedily render no less consistent than desirable, a great diminution of the present tariff,—with the alternative presented by this resolution, of Texas divested of all these privileges and advantages: shorn of her attributes as a nation; crippled in her commerce, in her prosperity, in her domestic resources; depressed by the burdens of public debt and direct taxation; her land in consequence depreciated in value; and in the event of final annexation upon the proposed basis, our public domain not only ranged and mortgaged to secure the payment of our debt, but even eviscerated of its mineral wealth, to swell the federal treasury.

This is indeed but a dim and totally inadequate view of the actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy into which the House of Representatives of the American Congress have proposed to plunge this nation.

"Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star:
No man nor fiend hath fall'n so far!"

The following is from the Civilian, a Galveston Gazette, in comment upon the foregoing:

The article which we copy to-day from the National Register, affords gratifying evidence of a return, on the part of the friends of annexation in this country, to a proper sense of self-respect, and an understanding of the position which Texas may and ought to assume in relation to the question. Our friends beyond the sabine have lost sight of the homely adage that it takes two to make a bargain, and only studied how to shape measures so as to make the "reciprocity all on one side," until at length their utter selfishness and disregard of the respect due to Texas as an independent nation, which has thus far maintained her nationality, rights, and liberties, begins to produce the natural fruits of our citizens who had looked to that quarter for a magnanimous and disinterested regard for our welfare and happiness. The halpless and perishing beggar may, without hesitation, accept the most humiliating conditions for, and agree to become the menial of, him from whom he receives the means of averting famine and death; but the sturdy yeoman, whose honest industry and strong arm afford him all the means of subsistence and protection requisite to his condition and habits in life, may well shun the banquet and the association, if invited into the society of the more wealthy and presuming, when his acceptance is to be coupled with acknowledgments of vassalage and inferiority.

From the Galveston Weekly News.

THE PROSPECT.—We have already furnished incontestible evidence, that the British policy in opposition to annexation has so far succeeded, that her Britannic Majesty's minister has obtained the pledge of President Houston to use his best endeavors to defeat that measure.

We are told, that upon condition of our renouncing the American Union forever, the monarchical powers of Europe will then terminate our formidable war with Mexico, "forthwith and compulsively." The same friendly promise has been made, from time to time, for the last seven or eight years; and its repetition just at this particular crisis, when the speedy success of annexation is beyond all reasonable doubt, is exceedingly well timed in order to create a reaction in the public feeling of this country. We are not told whether this friendly mediation is again to be attended by another "armistice" as a necessary preliminary step, to be afterwards "improved into one of more convenient duration." We are, however, assured that "France and England *will openly submit to the consideration of our government and people* inducements for us to remain independent." Such information as this is usually confined to the chief agents of government as a matter of state secrecy, and is rarely furnished in the public journals except for the purpose of political influence and foreign counteraction. This announcement is made in the positive and unqualified terms of a negotiator, who has participated in all the cabinet secrets and intrigues of both hemispheres.

The public need not be surprised should this singular manifesto prove to be the harbinger of party organization, and of great exertions in this country to counteract the labors of our friends in the United States and to defeat this great measure here, after it has triumphed there. "We shall see."

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam-ship New York, Capt. Wright, we have received Galveston dates up to Saturday last, and verbal news to Tuesday last.

We notice that several of the leading journals hold language opposed to annexation, or at least unfriendly to the measure

The Galvaston Weekly News of the 1st inst., says, "We have already furnished incontestible evidence that British policy has so far prevailed in Texas that Her Britanic Majesty's Charge has obtained a pledge from Ex-President Houston to use his utmost endeavors against annexation." The same paper hints at the opposition of the present Administration in Texas to the measure.

John M. Allen, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Galvaston.

We glean nothing of importance from the papers The news of the passage of the Annexation resolutions had not yet reached Texas when the New York left.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

TESTIMONY OF SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FAVOR OF TEMPERANCE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1st, 1845.

Mr. Editor; Being in Virginia during the life of President Madison, and while the friends of Temperance, under an apprehension, that distilled liquor was the chief cause of intemperance, were exerting themselves to induce the public to abandon the use of such liquor as a beverage, the undersigned called on that distinguished statesman and procured his signiture to the subjoined declaration. Immediately thereafter the signatures of President Jackson and President Adams were obtained. In commemoration of this event a silver medal was struck in England, and transmitted to each of the gentlemen. Recently the names of President Van Buren, President Tyler and President Polk have been added to the same declaration. So that (with the exception of President Harrison, who was prevented by death from expressing his well known sentiments) all the Presidents of the United States who have lived since the temperance reformation commenced, have now given their testimony against the use of distilled liquors as a beverage, the only liquors generally believed at the time the first signature were obtained to be productive of inebriety.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits as a drink is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit but the good of their country and the world.

JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
JOHN TYLER,
JAMES K. POLK.

The Expenses of the White House.—A writer at Washington says: "Many persons believe that the President's salary, $25,000 per annum, is very abundant; but when the great mass of visiters are recollected—when the frequent levees, dinners, entertainments, &c., are considered—it soon dwindles away, and there is absolutely nothing left for the Presidential chair but the empty honor. President Tyler's expenses in sixteen months were over $[illegible],000, and he left yesterday, for his farm, on James River, Virginia, with barely enough out of his [illegible] year's salary to pay his expenses! Gen Jackson came here with $10,000 of his own money. He after eight year's service in the Executive Office left it for the Hermitage with less than his travelling expenses! These are facts which I aver to be true and they are very painful facts."

Deacon Penquirk, a staunch temperance advocate, having accidently swallowed a rousing tumbler of gin the other day, was asked how he felt after it. "What," said he, "I felt as if I was sitting on the roof of a house and every shingle was a jewsharp."

Napoleon said, "a journalist is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, regent of sovereigns, tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than an hundred thousand bayonets."

A Visible Sign.—At a Sunday school examination a little girl being asked by her catechiser "what is the outward visible sign or form in babtism," innocently replied, "please sir, the baby."

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1845.

REMOVAL.

The JEFFERSONIAN Printing Office has been removed to a building on Mint Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. We have the sign up, and shall be glad to see our friends at our new Head-Quarters.

☞ *News!*—This is a commodity particularly scarce in the papers just now. There appears just at this time, to be a stand-still—a calm in the political world, which we suppose will be broken up about the 4th Thursday in this month, by the Democratic thunder from Old Virginia. For awhile, we shall regale our readers with the choicest selections in miscellany and agricultural articles. It is well accasionally to have a truce in politics.

☞ AMZI MCGINN, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Charlotte, in place of Joseph W. Hampton, resigned.

HON. DAVID S. REID.

We have received the circular of the Hon. D. S. REID, to his constituents, of the Surry District. It is a capital document, and we shall publish it in our next.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop REYNOLDS, of Charleston, was last week on a visit to this portion of his Diocese. He preached in the new Courthouse in this place, on Friday evening last, to a large concourse, and on Sunday consecrated St. Joseph's and St. Mary's church, in Lincoln county, 17 miles west of this. At the same time, we understand, he confirmed near *forty* candidates and baptised four. The Bishop, whatever we may think of the doctrines he preaches, is certainly an eloquent speaker, and a courteous gentleman of polished education and fine talents.

New Post Office—A new Post Office has been established in this County, called Rozzell's Ferry, and RICHARD A. ROZZELL, Esq., appointed Postmaster. It is on the mail rout from Beatty's Ford to Charlotte, and the mail leaves Beatty's Ford on Friday morning of each week.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Pendleton Messenger says Mr. CALHOUN has arrived at his residence in that District, and is in fine health. Why is it that the federal papers keep asserting that he left Washington embittered towards Polk's administration? The very reverse is the fact. He will support the administration, which he aided as much as any other man to bring into power, until there is a departure from the principles upon which the President was elected. Then he will oppose it, as all know, who know his stern devotion to principles, regardless of men or party ties.

APPOINTMENTS *of the* PRESIDENT.

Mr. POLK has appointed P. G WASHINGTON, Esq., Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, in place of Mathew St. Clair Clarke, removed; Col. C. K. Gardner, Postmaster at Washington city, in place of Dr. Wm. P Jones, removed; and SETH P. BARTON, Esq, Solicitor of the Treasury, in place of C. B Penrose, removed. Also, the Hon. WILLIAM MEDILL, of Ohio, 2d Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Dr. N. M Miller, and Dr. MILLER appointed 3d Assistant P. M General.

The Hon. MARCUS MORTON has been appointed Collector of the port of Boston, in place of Mr. Wil. liams, removed If ever a man deserved an office under a Democratic administration for services rendered to the party, it is Gov. Morton. He has been fighting Massachusetts Federalism for the last forty years, and elected Governor once in that time, by one vote only.

Florida.—Gov. BRANCH, of Florida, has issued his proclamation ordering the election for State officers to organize the State government, to take place on the 24th of May next. We prophecy a Democratic victory in this the first elections in the State of Florida.

BAD BOYS.

A Western Editor has the following article in relation to the boys of his town. Will his remarks not apply to the boys of our town? Let parents give the answer—*we know they do:*

"It does appear as though all parental restraint and authority were removed from the youth of the present day, at five or six year of age, and they are permitted to run at loose ends from that time on. It is no uncommon thing in our streets, to hear boys, from eight to sixteen years of age, cursing and swearing oaths and imprecations that would choke a pirate. We know plenty of such boys, and yet this community is raising money—and some of these very boys' parents contribute to the fund—to send the other side of the globe, to convert the heathen! Benevolent indeed!—Better to begin at our own firesides."

The last number of the Democratic Reeiew has an article coarsely abusive of Mr. Tyler and his administration. We wish the Editor of the Review may prove himself as good a Democrat as has John Tyler.

☞ Thomas I. Pasteur, Senator from Craven, has been appointed Collector at Ocracocke, in the place of Mr Brown. This is an excellent appointment; especially as it was made without Mr. Pasteur's knowledge or solicitation.—*Standard.*

ROYAL TALK.

To show our readers how Crowned heads talk to their legislatures, we give the following "Speech" from little Vic to the British Parliament, at the commencement of their session recently.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I rejoice that I am enabled on again meeting you in Parliament, to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country.

Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufactures. Trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad, and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers and states assurances of their friendly disposition.

I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court the Sovereigns who, in the course of the last year, visited this country.

The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience. was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to my feelings.

The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded to me may, I hope, be the means of still farther improving those amicable relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia

The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preceded by discussions which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries.

I regard the mentenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both, and I rejoice to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's visit, were entirely in unison with my own.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

The progress of steam navigation, and the demands for protection to the extended commerce of the country, will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have observed with sincere satisfaction that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

The politicial agitation and excitement which I have had heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually abated, and as a natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland.

I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the act for the more effectual application of charitable donations and bequests.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland.

The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land, is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after its presentation

The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention.

The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom, has been the subject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you.

It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that report, shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects.

I congratulate you on the success of the measures which, three years since, were adopted by parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the time of peace.

The act which was passed at that time for imposing a tax upon income will shortly expire.

It will be for you in your wisdom to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a farther period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing for the public service and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxation.

Whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that public credit, which is indispensable to the national welfare.

The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquility, afford a favorable opportunity for the consideration of the important matters to which I have directed your attention, and I commit them to your deliberation, with the earnest prayer that you may be enabled, under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in this company held in this city on Saturday last, Wm. Boylan was appointed chairman, and D. W. Stone Secretary. The meeting was thinly attended, and it adjourned subject to the call of the chair without doing anything of interest, except passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting, believing that if the contemplated sale of the Rail Road can be delayed for a few years, its condition and prospects will be essentially improved, and the interests of its creditors, the State especially thereby promoted, we do hereby request and require the President and Directors to employ Counsel, with instructions to use all legal means to postpone and prevent the sale.

Raleigh Standard.

MR. RIVES.

We understand that the Supreme Court has decided the indictment against Mr. Rives. The Register says that the decision rests upon the following grounds viz:

1st. That the sale made under Mr. Rives' Execution, was not valid, because it was not made at the Court House.

2d. That the interests of the Company in the land and superstructure of the Road, and in all personal property may be sold under Execution; but the *franchise* cannot be sold.

3d. That after the Road *is* sold, the Company may, by petition, according to their Charter, have the same land condemned for erecting another superstructure for the Road.—*Raleigh Standard*

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that an old lady named West, and her grand son living near Salisbury, were murdered and robbed, and the house set on fire on Thursday week. The dead bodies were found much mangled and burned, among the ruins. The evil doer has not been found as yet, but no doubt will be. Persons were on his track last Sunday, tracing him in the direction of Clinton.

The house of Mrs. John Hargrave, of Davidson county, was also consumed by fire, and burnt to the ground, while herself and all her negroes were absent, excepting some women.—*North Carolinian.*

THE MARKETS.

The market seems to be brightening up a little at the south. We make the following extracts from the Charleston *Mercury*, of March 29:

"The past week has been one of unusual activity in our Cotton market. The transactions in Uplands on Friday the 21st inst., being the date of our last weekly report, amounted to 2347 bales, but as prices and other circumstances on that day did not vary from those of the week previous, we have excluded those operations from our present review. On Saturday morning, the first day of our commercial week, accounts of a favorable nature by the Cambria steamer from Liverpool to the 3d instant, were received by the Northern mail. As these accounts were however contained in but one of the New York Journals, as well as from some other ambiguous statements in regard to dates, &c., they were considered by many as being at least very doubtful as to their genuineness. Nevertheless several buyers made their appeareance in the market to operate on their strength, and sales to the amount of 2831 bales were effected on that day, some of which at former prices, while others and the greater part were made at an advance of about ⅛ c. The confirmatory accounts on Sunday morning, imparted on Monday a new and very exciting impulse to the market—the demand was very active, and prices reached a farther advance of 1-8 c. or 3-8 c. on our last quotations. The sales amounted to 4578 bales. On Tuesday and Wednesday the ardour of purchasers appeared to have somewhat abated, and the markets became more quiet and settled, still the sales on the former day reached 3524 bales, and on the latter 2592. On Thursday the disposition to operate, again became very strong, and as holders showed themselves willing to continue in meeting purchasers at the settled rates the operations on that day extended to 6069 bales. Yesterday the market closed with a good feeling, 3816 bales were taken, without any visible change in prices from the forepart of the week.—The total sales of the week amount to 22010 bales."

This is a very large business for one week. Prices ranged from 4¾ to 6¾.

Coffee and Sugar have risen a little, says the Mercury.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.

There was a tolerably good demand for Cotton yesterday, and the sales amounted to 4,500 bales, at the same prices paid on the day before. Both buyers and sellers are beginning to be very anxious for the receipt of later news from Europe, our last accounts from Liverpool being now 47 days old.

The Sugar market remains very lively, and prices are maintained with great firmness. We quote from 4¼ to 6c. per lb. according to quality. Molasses is going off freely at 24 to 35c. for oak and 25 to 26c per gallon for cypress barrels. The sales yesterday were large.

COLUMBUS, March 26.

Our cotton market, influenced by the movements of the great markets of the South-West, has continued to exhibit a steady demand at improving rates throughout the week just passed, which closed with an advance on our previous quotations of fully a quarter of a cent.

We quote 3¾ a 5 1-8 cents, with an upward tendency.

NEW-YORK, March 24, ¾ past 2, P. M.

The Market.—The sales of Cotton reached 15000 bales, prices the same as Saturday. No change in flour. Several parcels of corn are offered, the distiller bid 47 cts. 59 lbs. delivered, prime yellow is worth a little more.

1000 boxes Havana sugars have been sold at 8¼ a 8¾, leaving the stock of Havana brown sugars less than 500 boxes.

APALACHICOLA, March 22.

Cotton.—The arrivals of the week amount to 6,750 bales, and the exports in the same time to 4,862 bales, leaving a stock on hand, including all on shipboard not cleared of 36,199 bales.

In our last report we noticed an inclination in our market to decline, but on Monday, there was a very spirited demand at very full rates and sales were large. On Tuesday there was not much doing, but holders were firm. Wednesday's operations were without much interest—the quantity offering was light—the sales reaching only 300 bales at full rates. On Thursday there was a good inquiry, but the light stock on sale prevented much business. On Friday about 1000 bales were offered, a large portion of which was taken very freely at the prices named by the factors. To-day there is next to nothing doing, the stock on sale being still very light.

Prices from 6 to 5¾.

Cheraw, S. C. March 25.—The *Gazette* remarks—"*Cotton.*—The past has been a remarkably dull week for the season—the receipts being small, owing probably, to the planters being engaged in preparing for another crop. Prices have ranged at about former quotations, say 3¾ a 5 5-8—principal sales 4 a 5 5-8."

Bacon 6½ a 7; Butter 10 a 12; Beef 3 a 5; Corn 40 a 50; Flour $3 50 and $4; Feathers 25 a 32; Lard 9 a 10; Molasses 32 a 40; Sugar 8 a 10; Salt, per Sack, $1 50 a $1 75; Coffee 7 a 9.

Fayetteville, March 26.—Brandy, peach 60 a 75; apple do., 45 a 50; Bacon 5½ a 6; Butter 12 a 15; Coffee 7½ a 10; Corn 40 a 50; Flour $3 50 a $4; Lard 7 a 8; Molasses 25 a 30; Salt, per Sack, $2 a $2 25; Sugar 6 a 6½; Whiskey 28 a 30. The *Observer* says: "Since our last paper we have received news from Liverpool to the 4th inst. Cotton had advanced, and trade was in a good condition. On receipt of this news in New York, Cotton advanced ¼ to ½ a cent. There has been but a few bales in our market this week, and we have heard of no sales above 5½. A prime lot would probably bring 5½.—No change in other produce to notice."

Columbia, S. C. March 27.—Bacon 5 to 11; Butter 15; Coffee 9 to 16; Flour $4 50 a $5 50; Corn 45 a 50; Lard 8 a 10; Molasses 31 a 43; Sugar 7 a 10; Salt per Sack, $1 75 a $2; Tallow 8 a 10.—The Temperance *Advocate* says:

"*Cotton.*—The news by the Cambria has given quite an impulse to our market. Prices now range from 4¾ to 6¼ cents, being an advance of ½ cent on last weeks quotations."

Good News From Rhode Island—Prospect of Gov. Dorr's Liberation.—A correspondent of the Boston Times, writing from the head quarters of the democracy, Woonsocket, R. I. March 19, has the following cheering intellgence;

"The very deuce is to pay at last among our Algerine friends; to use a homely phrase, they are in a 'peck of trouble.' The nomination of Charles Jackson, esq., by the democratic convention, on the ground that he is in favor of the immediate and unconditional liberation of Thos. W. Dorr, was so unexpected, and that gentleman's acceptance of said nomination was so prompt and decided, that terror and confusion pervade their ranks, and they shake in their shoes, every man of them, from Gov. Fenner himself, down to Nathaniel Metcalf. The former, it is said, uses language in relation to the matter, almost approaching profamty, and the latter is crying about apathy. That the liberation ticket will prevail, that it will subdue, if not exterminate the Algerine party, which has too long had a foothold in our State, is a point conceded by all—by the Algerines themselves even. Of defeat—utter humiliating defeat, they are morally certain; the question with them now is how to die; whether to submit meekly to their fate, with show of magnanimity, or to exhibit the "ruling passion strong in death."

More of the Brig Somers.—The Supreme Court of New York have recently made a decision relative to the Somers mutiny—the purport of which was that Capt. Slidell McKenzie had no rightful authority to tie the boys up in sacks or bags, when he supposed they were either concerned in or sympathized with the mutiny.—*Baltimore Argus.*

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A case was tried before Judge Caldwell week before last, at Hillsborough, which is perhaps as singular in its details, as any that has ever been recorded; in fact we are informed by gentlemen of the bar, that in an extensive search through their musty books of the law, they could be no light thrown on the practice in such cases

A little girl, exactly twelve years of age, and described as really beautiful in features, form and figure, was arraigned for the murder of her father. There was no one present at the time the deed was done, except two small children, not competent evidence, and consequently, there was no evidence against her but her own confessions, and the fact of her father being found dead in his own house, and no one there but herself; and it could not be proved, although exertion was made to do so, that any person else had been there on the night of the murder. The father was a drunken wretch, and the mother was known to have a paramour, to whom suspicion attached, but he proved, clearly, that he was somewhere else on the night of the murder.

It was proved that the father was at a grog shop on the evening of the murder; that he became so intoxicated that the keeper of the groggery had to put him on a horse and send him home On the morning after the murder, the owner of the house happened to pass near the door, and discovered the corpse laying there. The man was laying on a pallet before the fire, with one arm under his head, in a sleeping position. The head was severed as with one blow with an axe, and the severed part had rolled down, exposing the brains and whole interior of the skull, the axe having gone through the head—through three thicknesses of the quilt and half an inch into the floor! The owner of the house above mentioned, immediately summoned the neighbors and held an inquest over the body. The girl and two children being there all the time.—The mother of the girl and a son 19 years old, had left home the evening before, and staid all night at a neighbor's house.

The girl immediately confessed that she had killed him Her first confession was, that her father came home drunk, and beat her with a stick, and told her to get a knife, he was going to kill himself; but she could not find a knife. On being asked to show the stick with which he beat her, after looking about she picked up one that one of the neighbors had brought; and on examining her body no bruses were found, which shewed that that part of her story was untrue. She then said that he came home and lay down and told her to kill him, and on her refusing, he swore he would kill her if she did not; that she went and got the axe, and he lay down, but she still refused to kill him, and he swore he would kill her, at the same time raising himself up, as if to get on his feet, and as he raised up she said she struck him the lick; but the evidence proves that the blow must have been given when the head was on the floor, thus proving more untruth on her part. The variations in her evidence are singular and excited much speculation. They are the effect of a disturbed and excited state of mind, produced either by fright, or an over anxiety possibly to excuse the real murderer, if she did not commit the deed herself.

She further stated that having committed the act, the sight made her sick, and to avoid fainting she threw a part of the quilt over the corpse, and went to bed, first, however, telling her younger sister that she had killed her daddy; and the child immediately started up and went and lay in her dead father's arms all night! The murderess slept!

The evidence of medical gentlemen was that a girl of her age and size had not strength to strike such a blow. This had given to the belief that the real murder is yet undiscovered.

While one can scarcely realize that a child would or could commit such a deed, it is seen on the other hand that she confessed from the first moment, that she did it, and no entreaties could make her alter her statement; not even the loathsome solitude of a dungeon through night and through day; or the persuasions of her counsel to disclose the truth if she had not done it; and their solemn admonitions that the gibbet awaited her unless she recanted. Nothing could move her.

The Jury retired but a few minutes and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" The case has produced much excitement and speculation. She was released immediately. The heartless mother left town and went home after the trial was over, and before she heard the verdict of the Jury!

Rumors of War.—The New York papers state that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, who is now in New York city, expresses openly his belief that war beteween Mexico and this country must ensue. The Madisonian, alluding to Almonte's "protest," and demanding his passport, says:—"The course of that Minister, we predict, will not be approved by the Mexican Government. We doubt whether he has even been allowed any *salary* by the new Government; and we shall not be astonished to hear of his sailing to England, instead of Mexico, to escape the incarceration which may await him at home, for certain operations in connexion with the intrigues of Santa Anna, pertaining to a relinquishment of California."

Arrest on Suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette of yesterday says, Capt. Gray, of that city, was arrested on Friday last upon the charge of being engaged in the slave trade on the Coast of Africa, a few months since, while commander of the brig Agnes. He gave the bail ($5000) required by Judge Hall, the district judge, to appear in court at New Castle and take his trial in June next. The charges were preferred by the Hon. Henry A. Wise, he having cause to suspect the brig when on the Coast of Brazil.

The Mexican Navy.—There are now laying at the foot of Houston street, five small clippers that seem to attract a great deal of attention. They are all alike—"long, low black schooners"—and look as if they were cast in the same mould. They form the nicest little flotilla we ever saw. We understand that they were built for the Mexicans, and are awaiting the financial action of that Government. When fully paid for, they will probably sail for Vera Cruz or some other port, preparatory to a cruise against American commerce. In this point of view, they are a comfortable sight for a sailor.

N. Y. Herald. 26th ult.

Conscientious Juror.—"I remember," says lord Eldon. "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed—"Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the other one?" Please your lordship," said one of the jury, "he is gone away about some business, but *he has left his verdict with me!*"

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by T. Goodlake, and for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 28th inst., a

NEGRO WOMAN

named MILLY, and her child 7 years old. Terms made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES T. MEANS, Trustee.

April 1, 1845. 203-ts.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1845.

A.

Miss Jane C. Arey — Azariah Alexander
M. B. Abernathy — E. H. Andrews.
Robt. G. Allison.

B.

D. Barsh — A. G. Bennett
D. W. Barsh — J. & L. Brown
Rev. W. G. Brownlow, 2 — Fletcher Barber
Miss Jane Berry.

C.

Col. C. J. Cochran — J. D. Conolly
Mrs. Margaret Cannon — W. T. Carter
Sam'l. Crawford — C. B. Cross.

D.

Allen W. Davis — John Dameron
Mrs. Winifred Darnell — Miss Eliza V. Davidson
Mrs. Sarah Downing.

E.

Caleb Erwin — Mrs. Matilda Edwards.

F.

John N. Fuller — R. G. Flannagan
Mrs. Ann Frew — Solomon Fite.

G.

Miss Cornelia Gillespie — Wm. H. Gilliland
Miss Rachael Gould — Eli Griffith
Alexander Gibson.

H.

Miss Mary A. Holbrooks — Henry A. Hunter
David Henderson — Mrs. R. R. Holton
T. J. Holton — W. A. Harris
James T. Holt — D. C. Haynes
Thomas Harris — Isabella Henderson
Mrs. Sarah A. Happoldt.

J.

Andrew Jamison — Margaret M. Johnson
Richard Jordan — Jease B. Johnston.

K.

John B. Kerr — Andrew King
John Kirk — John M. Kerr.

L.

James J. Lawing — John Lawson.

M.

Mrs. Clarrissa McCarver — Miss Elenor McCraken
Adam McCahen — Charles McGinnis
Geo. W. McDonald — Mrs. Violet Monteith
James McCoy — Wm. P. Moore.

N.

Alex. Nelson — John W. Neal.

O.

Rev. M. Osborne — Miss Eliz. Owens.

P.

Messrs. R. & W. G. Pierce — Mrs. Eliza W. Parks
Mrs. Sarah Parks — James Prim
Jemrie Pead — Mrs. Pennman
Miss Mary Pehel — Col. J. W. Potts.
Geo. Reynolds 2 — Miss E. C. Read
Jery Red — John P. Ross
Dr. J. W. Ross.

S.

Rufus Shelby — John Simpson
Elizabeth Sample — Thomas A. Sharpe
Margaret Shaw — B. Franklin Shaeffer.

T.

Wm. L. Torrence — Miss S. J. Talmon
M. J. Tatum — Nicholas Tredenick.

W.

Calvin Weir — John W. Walker
Rev. J. G. Witherspoon 2.

AMZI MCGINN P. M.

April 1, 1845. 203-3w.

MEDICINES,
PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

HEAD QUARTERS.

FOURTH DIVISION NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

Rutherfordton, March 12, 1845.

Special Order No. 2.

1. THE Colonels commanding the Regiments comprising the 10th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, will have their Regiments at their usual places of muster prepared for *inspection and review*, on the following days:

Montgomery Regiment, Tuesday 13, May next.
Stanly " Thursday 15, "
Cabarrus " Saturday 17, "
Mecklenburg Regiment of Infantry, } Tuesday
" Reg't of Light Horse, } May 20.
" 1st Reg't of Volunteers, }
Union Regiment, Friday 23d May.

2. Colonels commanding Regiments will assemble their commissioned and non commissioned officers for drill at least *one* day immediately preceding the day of review. The drills will be superintended by the Major-General. By order of

JOHN G. BYNUM, Maj. Gen.
WM. H. MILLER, Lieut. Col. and Chief of the Staff.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88···F

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

Agricultural.

We make some extracts from that excellent farmer's journal, the Albany Cultivator, which will be of more service to our readers, if well applied, than much of the political instruction, which we fear too exclusively monopolizes the Globe:

RAISING EARLY CUCUMBERS.—H. G. Dickerson, of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, one of the most successful cultivators of garden vegetables, adopts the following mode of raising early cucumbers. He makes his hot-bed at the usual time, and when the soil is placed upon the stack of manure, prices of turf are placed. If the grass of the turf is alive, it is to be put upside downwards. On the arrival of warm weather, and when the soil in the open air becomes fit for cultivation, these pieces of turf are removed entire, with the young plants upon them, and placed in highly manured ground, where they are finally to grow. In this way the roots are taken up without the least mutilation, consequently no check is given to their growth. Afterwards, whenever there is any probability of a night frost, each hill is covered with a bell glass. These glasses have a small opening at top, which prevents the sun scorching the plants in case they are not removed in time; they are obtained at the glass-works in the neighborhood, for four cents a-piece; but where they cannot be had, boxes with panes inserted, will answer nearly as well.

EFFECTS OF ASHES.—Heter Crispell, of Hurley, Ulster county, states that he raised last year, on one acre of land, three tons twelve hundred and eighty pounds of hay, at one crop. The hay was in merchantable condition, and of good quality, as will appear from the fact that it was sold at eight dollars per ton, and was all weighed on the scales. The soil where this crop grew was a dry, loamy alluvion, and had been in grass many years. Last spring Mr. Crispell spread on a hundred bushels of leached ashes to the acre, which cost eight cents per bushel. The ashes increased the quantity of hay nearly one half, and from former experiments in the use of them, it is known that their effects continue for several years. Mr. Crispell has made some trials with both leached and unleached ashes, and the results, in his case, would seem to show that the unleached are not more valuable than the leached. He thinks that ashes which have lain some time after being leached are much more valuable than when they are applied immediately after leaching. He states that this is also in accordance with the experience of several of the Long Island farmers with whom he has conversed.

CULTURE OF MUSTARD—James H. Parmelee, of Duncan's Falls, Ohio, raised, last year, twenty-seven acres of the black or brown mustard. It appears that it was planted in hills one foot apart one way and two feet the other, the crop being well worked during the season. The twenty-seven acres produced, by Mr. Parmelee's account, 457 bushels, or nearly seventeen bushels per acre. It may be sown as soon as the ground is in proper condition to work.

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING.—The advantages of free admission of light, and free circulation of air, to the growth of plants, are in a good degree obvious to persons of any experience in agriculture. So important are these influences to Indian corn, that an advantage is known to result from giving the widest space to rows running north and south. This more readily admits the light and heat of the sun, than rows running in a contrary direction. It has been suggested that planting corn and potatoes in alternate rows, or in alternations of two rows each, would give a greater aggregate product for a given extent of land, than if each crop were planted entirely by itself. Experiments relative to this point have been made in Massachusetts for a few years past, under the direction of the Plymouth country agricultural society, and the results so far indicate considerable advantage in favor of the mode of alternate planting. Mr. Nathan Whitman, who received, for an experiment of this kind, made last season, a premium of $15, planted half an acre with corn alone; from this was harvested 42 43-75 bushels; half an acre with potatoes; from this was harvested 136 7-56 bushels and half an acre in alternate rows of corn and potatoes; from this was harvested 22 50-75 bushels of corn, and 79 40-56 bushels of potatoes. In this experiment there appears to have been a gain in mixed planting of ten bushels of corn to the acre, and twenty-six bushels of potatoes. Some experiments reported to the New York society in former years, showed about the same results.

PEAS, from early use, cannot be sown too soon after the ground is dry enough to work. Select a warm piece of ground, rather sandy, and do not put on too much rank or strong manure, as it tends to throw the peas too much into vines.

The pea crop is a very profitable one in many situations. Sown on a sod furrow, it furnishes an excellent preparation, or wheat, for any other crop.,

Very hot weather seems not to be favorable to the *filling* of peas; therefore it is advisable to sow them so early that they may get well advanced before the hottest and driest part of the summer comes on.

Peas and oats are sometimes sown together, and are considered profitable. Ground into meal, they form an excellent food for fattening hogs and other animals; and in sections where Indian corn cannot be well grown, are highly esteemed.

TEN HILLS FARM.—This farm, the residence of Col. Samuel Jaques, is in Charlestown, about three miles from Boston. The location is one of the finest in the country. The Mystic river, which is here navigable for vessels of the largest class, forms the northern boundary, and the Middlesex canal and Medford turnpike pass through its centre. From a kind of promontory which embraces the nothern part of the farm, and around which the Mystic makes a graceful curve, there rises, with gentle acclivity, a hill from whos etop is presented a landscape view of most exquisite beauty and interest. Here at once before the eye, is Charleston, with Bunker Hill and its towering monument—a little beyond, is the city of Boston, with its harbor and shipping, and the bay, with its numerous green islands— scattered around, are the many handsome and villages which constitute the suburbs so the New England metropolis; the higly cultivated country, with all its varied features of hill and dale, forest and field, filling up the picture to the horizon on every side. But no description can do full justice to the diversified beauty of this scene.

Many interesting reminiscences are associated with Ten Hills. The first vessel constructed in Massachusetts, called "*The Blessing of the Bay*," was built here in 1631. and a part of the wharf at which she was moored is still to be seen! The first house here was built by an English gentleman, in 16—, and a door, which is believed to have belonged to this house, now constitutes one of the hall-doors of the present mansion! The latter was built by the late General E. Haskert Derby, who resided here for several years.

Col. Jaques has long been extensively known as a skillful breeder of various kinds of stock. Some of the first premiums of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society on Merino sheep were awarded to him. He was also one of the first introducers of the Leicesters and South Downs—having recived a premium of fifty dollars for the best Leicester buck in 1822; and from the year 1816 to 1834, he received from the Massachusetts Agricultual society in premiums on Merino, Leicester, and South Down sheep, the handsome sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars. He was also the owner of some of the first of improved short-horn cattle that were brought to this conutry. Among these were the bull *Cælebs* and cow *Flora*, imported in 1819. They were derived from the celebrated herd of Mr. Mason, of Chilton, Durham. From this pair, Col. Jaques bred several animals which were much admired—some of them recieved the highest prizes of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society, and at prices from $300 to $500 each, which at that early day were considered very high.

The variety to which Col. Jaques has given the name of "Creampot breed," originated from a cross of Cœlebs with two remarkable cows selected from what is called the native stock of the country.

The Creampot cows are distinguished for the quantity, and particularly for the *richness* of their milk. Particular trials have been made with some individuals of this stock, and they have given at the rat of from seventeen to twenty-one pounds of butter a week. Col. Jaques has a few cows of this breed now on his farm. He would have had more, but the tempting offers of a hundred dollars a peice for his heifer calves, have induced him to part with most of them at an early age. We were shown the milk and cream from the cow *Gem*, and one or two others. The cream is of a very rich yellow color, and of uncommon thickness and tenacity. That which had risen on pans of milk that had only stood eight hours, was so firm that after being separated from the edge of the pan, it would almost hold together to be lifted by a fork.

The shape and points of these cows are remarkably good, Gem, which may be considered a fair specimen of the best of the family, is a very large bodied, short legged cow, with long, wide, and deep hind quarters; a rich yellow and mellow skin, large milk veins and udder. Her color is dark red, which is a family characteristic. Her head and neck have not quite that fineness of some of the pure Durhams or Ayrshires, but her body, especially the hind quarter, is very near *right*, and her *handling* is first rate.

IMPROVEMENT OF AN OLD FARM.—The following is part of a letter from a farmer in Chester county Pa., to the editor of the Cultivator:

Seven years ago my wife and I came into possession of about seventy acres of land. The soil naturally would rank as second quality in this part of Pennsylvania, but much was reduced in fertility, and sadly out of order, by bad farming, continued during a series of years, and the last fourteen in the hands of yearly tenants, the last of whom paid one hundred dollars a year, and frequently claimed an abatement of that. The soil generally inclines to a yellow or redish clay, with occasional stony ridges of sandy loam, the whole based upon a subsoil of impermeable red clay. In wet weather this soil becomes saturted with water, and during the winter and early spring, when mid-day thaws alternate, with freezing nights clover and other taprooted plants are thown out of the ground, and generally perish.

The fences on this property were in a decayed state; not one good panel could be found, but briers, elder, sassafras, cherry, noxious weeds and stones, occupied both sides of every fence. On the ridges, red sand rocks, from the size of a stove to a bake-oven, were obstructions to farming, and in spots small stones were so numerous as to throw the plow out when in the best hands. Briers, garlic, St. Johnswort, yarrow, wild carrot, and every other noxious weed in this part of the country, abounded in the fields; and to add to the evils of this bad system of farming, the water from the public road and the adjacent higher ground, ran through the dung-yard, leaching the manure of its fertilizing principles, and carrying its best substance to waste in the nearest mill-dam, leaving fifty or sixty loads of light strawy substance to supply the exhaustion of the cropped soil. Ten bushels of wheat, twelve of rye, fifteen of corn, and one ton of rough field hay per acre, may be set down as its produce in a favorable season.

The experienced reader will believe this picture too highly colored, until I mention one encouraging feature on this farm, which alone enabled its occupant to pay any rent at all. About eight acres formed a valley, through which ran a small but constant stream of water. Half a century ago artificial channels were dug at the proper level along both sides of its banks for this stream to flow in, enclosing about that quantity of ground, which could be watered at pleasure, and with due attention could be made to produce two tons or more of hay to the acre, making the most valuable kind of provender for milch cows.

On taking possession of this land, my partner aforementioned and I sat down to calculate the cost of making the necessary improvement to bring this land into a profitable condition. We borrowed five hundred dollars, and commenced working. We enlarged our garden to an ample size, and enclosed it with a good picket fence. I enlarged my hogpens, to contain thirty or forty two-horse loads of manure; had many loads of small stones hauled from the fields into the roads, and breaks made across the road, with inlets for the water into the sod fields, and open ditches or covered drains to carry the excess off; plowed the road down below the barn, and filled up around the dung yard, so as to turn the water off the manure; next cleared the meadow of all obstructions of wood, stone, or unsightly heaps of earth, harrowed the surface with a sharp and loaded harrow, sowed timothy seed, opened the ditches on the sides and the middle of the meadow, and spread the water evenly over its surface; then moved the fences, grubbed the headlands, chopped level with the ground every tree not useful for fruit, shade, or ornament; collected the bones of animals, and oyster-shells, and on heaps of briers or brush reduced them to cinders, applied this as top-dressing to poor spots of sward; applied thirty or forty bushels of fresh slaked lime to every acre of arable land, and about one-half has a second dressing of the same amount applied; have taken up, spilt, and carted to convenient places for building wall, every rock in the way of farming; having enclosed the lands and divided the fields with substantial fencing, and planted about two hundred and fifty grafted fruit trees; and lastly, but not least in importance, I made during the last year upwards of two hundred two horse loads of good manure.

Now, what is the result in figures of this system of farming—book farming, if you choose to call it so? Last summer, fattened six steers on grass, (that fed the previous year on straw and corn fodder,) and sold them to the butcher in hay-making; fattened and sold forty-three sheep, one-third of them my own raising; sold one fresh cow, also my own raising; sold four hundred pounds of chickens, besides a lot of other poultry; sold seven barrels of vinegar; butchered four hundred and fifty pounds of corn-fed beef, and one thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds of pork, also my own raising; sold fifty bushels of early potatoes, and sell about 8 pounds of butter weekly the year round; raised one two year old and three year old colt; made the last season, though a dry one, one ton and a half of clover and two tons of clear timothy hay to the acre, and raised twenty bushels of wheat, thirty-eight bushels of oats, and thirty-three bushels of corn per acre, each.

In presenting this statement of improvement in exhausted land, I claim no particular merit; it has been done by application of the principles again and again laid down in your valuable paper; and I doubt not that, in the hands of an experienced farmer, greater improvements would have been made. Enough, however, is done to justify me to present it to your readers, as proof of what may be done to renovate the impoverished soil, and make it profitable.

We conclude our present notice of the Cultivator, with an extract from a letter to the editor from his Liverpool correspondent, written about the first of January—giving an account of the markets in that place, which will be interesting to many of our readers:

"At the Christmas market, were exhibited, of beasts 5,713, of sheep 36,970—being an increase over last year's show of 1,000 in cattle, and over 10,000 in sheep.

"Notwithstanding the amazing quantity of meats which are so temptingly displayed in all the city stalls at this holyday time, yet there are many poor fellows who have to rest satisfied with the sight only Before my eyes every day, a dozen cabmen, who stand exposed to all weathers, eat their two meals upon the stand, consisting, in no instance, of more than four slices of barley bread and a cup of coffee. The most efficient workman can be hired for 1s. and 9d. (thirty-eight cents) a day, finding themselves. And the cases are almost numberless of a cabman being obliged to support a wife and two or three children upon wages of seven shillings a week, out of which he has to pay two or three shillings rent! Do some of your readers want to emigrate, where they may find so cheap labor? Hear the other side of the story first. If you hire land, you will have to pay from £3 to £8 the acre, and in most instances the taxes besides, which are erroneous; moreover, the purchase of implements, &c., (at English prices,) would require an investment sufficient to buy and enclose a hundred acres in Illinois. If actual purchase is considered, let me suggest that it would be hard to buy land at a price to live by, from those who are content to hold it while paying them but two per cent. under high improvement It requires no long residence here to discover that money is a cheaper commodity than with you, but while cheap, confined to comparatively a few, and those few the landholders.

The St. John's market—the largest in the world—makes a grand show as Christmas approaches The dressing of the meats, and their fatness, in themselves a show, to say nothing of the immense displays of every variety of fruit and vegetable, and flowers and evergreens, stretching down the three hundred and fifty yards of tabling, and the fanciful festoons and holly branches, and boughs of the mistletoe, hung over every stall, and the thousands thronging the stone pave from eight in the morning till eleven at night. The rents of St. John's market, the last year, amounted to £6,578. It covers an area of 8,235 square yards, with roof supported by one hundred and sixteen cast iron pillars twenty-five feet high. There are besides, in Liverpool, three other markets for the sale of meats, covering nearly an acre of ground each; in addition to which are the fish market, the pedler's market, the pig market, the hay market, and the cattle market.—Venders of butter and poultry in many cases bring their produce directly from the country to the doors of their customers, in a bit of a rough cart, drawn by as rough a donkey. The Irish butter comes in tubs, with the several balls rolled in muslin; some of it is very nice, selling from 10d. to 14d at retail. The best English fresh made butter fetches 14d. to 18d., being now unusually high. An importer told me a day or two since, that a lot on hand would turn thirty per cent. over the invoice price to the shipper. This was from the Canadas, though United States butter, the duty on that imported direct being very great.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and and twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosence, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Spur Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessnes s and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* arucle worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by *B. OATES.*
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among, which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my family, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-y